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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

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'TWO TOP'

This area is just outside of West Yellowstone, Montana. On a clear day, from atop this mountain, you can see down into Idaho and Wyoming and of course back into Montana. The snow on top at times gets to 10 and 12 foot depths. The trees look like Snow Sculptures, and are truly a sight to see.

Cover Photo by - Joan Eaton

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1976

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59601

Volume 6 Number 12

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
and Bureau of Labor Statistics

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of employment by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of employment by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal factor method.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six leading indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

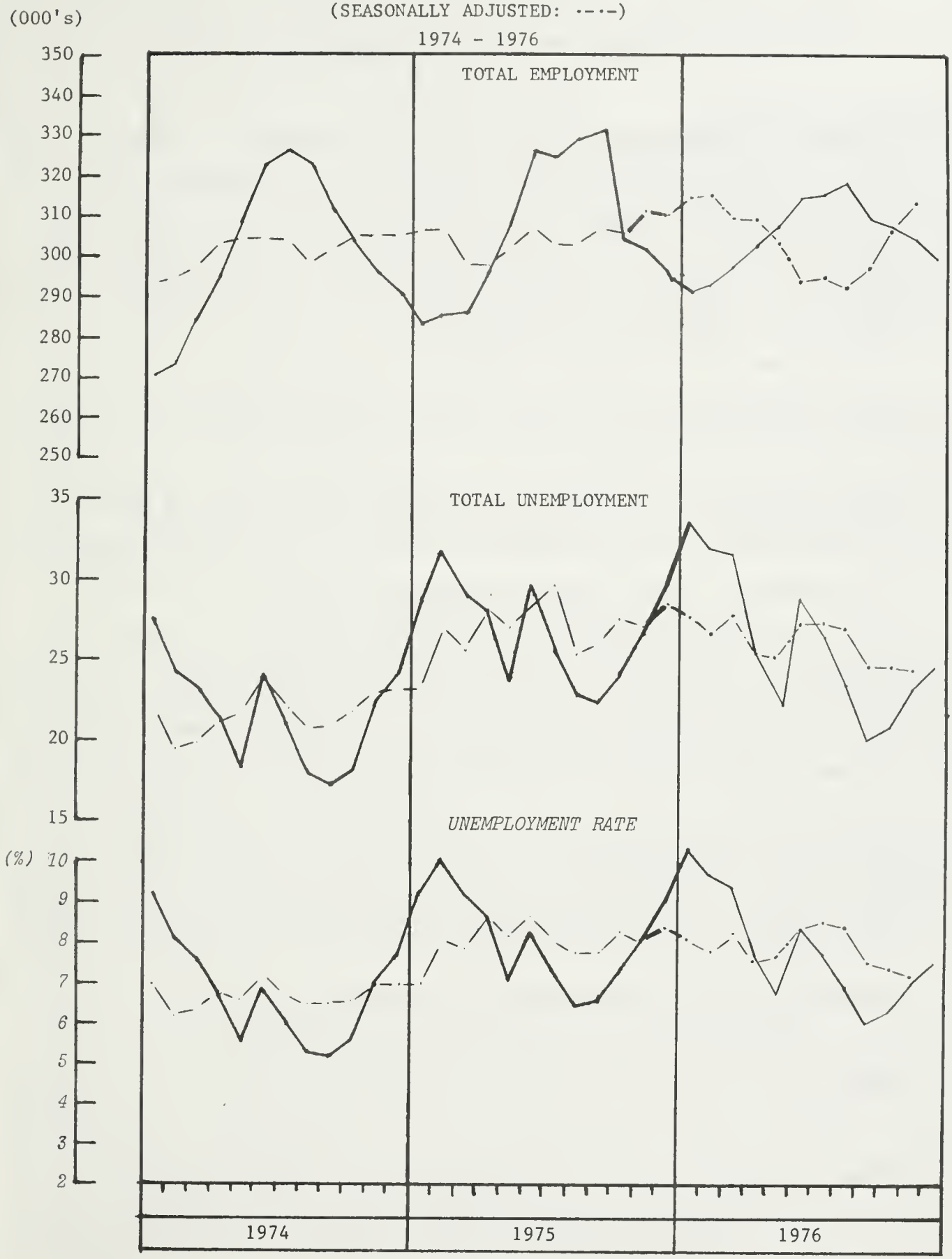
14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ——)

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ·--·-)

1974 - 1976



BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, VS ACTUAL STATE OF MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor statistics compiles national unemployment on the basis of a monthly Current Population Survey (C.P.S.). Twenty-seven states have large enough samples to enable the Bureau to determine those state's unemployment rate. Twenty-three states, in which Montana is included, must determine their unemployment by means of a statistical formula. Because of the difference in methodology, when C.P.S. states are added to non-C.P.S. states, the unemployment rate differs from that of the "National" rate.

Early in 1976 the Office of Management and Budget mandated that the Bureau of Labor Statistics force the aggregate of all states to equal the national C.P.S. estimates. March 4, 1976, this agency was mandated by the Bureau to adjust the state unemployment rate for 1975 and throughout 1976 downward. All states in B. L. S. Region VIII received the same adjustment factors. Analysis of these adjustment factors indicatesthat Montana's unemployment rate would arbitrarily be reduced and end results would be misleading and not representative of Montana's actual economic conditions. Therefore, because this agency owes the public in Montana the most reliable and consistent figures available, Montana's Employment Security Research and Analysis Section will continue to publish what is felt are actual unemployment statistics in this publication. This agency will furnish the Bureau with adjusted figures on required reports, but Montana will not publish them.

Because of the above, Bureau of Labor Statistics publications will not agree with statistics as <u>published</u> by Montana's Employment Security Research and Analysis Section.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTANA LABOR MARKET

DECEMBER 1976

STATE OF MONTANA

In November 2,300 additional persons became unemployed in Montana with the unemployment rate rising to 7.1% from 6.4% in October. Following seasonal trends, agricultural employment fell 3,700, but for the first time in recent years non-agricultural employment increased in November and absorbed a portion of those unemployed in the agricultural sector. Thus, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, Montana realized a 2% increase in total employment. This is reflected in the decrease in the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate to 7.3% in November from 7.5% in October.

Unemployment Insurance claims filed in local job service offices throughout the state also display this seasonal unemployment pattern. Total claims were up 34% from October and initial claims rose 21% during the month. A seasonal decrease in activity in the construction and lumber/wood products industries generated a major portion of the monthly increase. Claims from unemployed construction workers were up 46% and claims from unemployed lumber and wood products workers increased 90%. The least affected by this seasonal trend was the pool of women in the labor force. While total claims went up 34%, claims by females rose only 11%.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK:

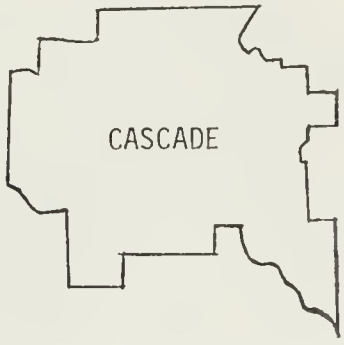
With the exception of agricultural and related industries, Montana continues to show every sign of further recuperation in the first half of 1977. Montana's Composite Index rose for the fourth straight month to 101.46 in October, the highest index value since March of 1973. Manufacturing employment as well as average weekly hours in manufacturing displayed increases. In addition, real spendable average weekly earnings were up .7% in November on a seasonally-adjusted basis and bank debits in the state continue to maintain the increased levels of recent months.

In 1977 federal funds will play a major role in adding impetus to another recovery phase. Authorized under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), an appropriation of $1,127,432 will go to Montana to support public service jobs within areas of substantial unemployment. An even larger impact will be felt by over $10 million approved by the Economic Development Administration for 14 public works projects throughout the state.

These funds will have an immediate effect on unemployment, but it is hoped that the jobs created will also have extensive derivative benefits within the economy.

Indications are that Montanans will see an improved state economy during the first two quarters of 1977. Manufacturing and construction are providing a solid economic base. However, in an economy so diverse as ours, good times cannot be predicted for all industries or all geographical areas. Many agricultural counties in eastern Montana will not see any improvement in local economies until net cash receipts for agricultural products increase. Also, localities dependent on the winter recreation industry are feeling the impact of poor weather conditions. While prospects for further economic recovery are excellent, it must be remembered that any change in consumer attitudes or in the seasonal weather patterns has far-reaching effects on many segments of our economy.

GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, unadjusted employment remained unchanged from October at 31.6 thousand. Agricultural employment declined for the third consecutive month. Nonagricultural employment increased over November 1975 in all industry categories but manufacturing and government, which collectively declined by 200. Unemployment increased slightly to 2,300 from 2,200 in October but declined 11.5% from November a year ago. The November unemployment rate was 7.3% on a seasonally adjusted basis and 6.8% unadjusted. Of all claims filed in the Great Falls local employment office, one-third were filed by females. The construction industry accounted for 32% of all males filing claims in November.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Bank debits for September rose for the third straight month in the Great Falls SMSA. Bank debits for the first nine months of 1976 were up by 114% over the same period a year ago. There were 239 new passenger car registrations in October. New car registrations have averaged 335 a month during 1976, which is 15% lower than in 1975. A total of 54 building permits were issued in the city of Great Falls in November. This compares with 111 for last month and 56 for November a year ago.

The new International Arrivals Building at the Great Falls International Airport is 80% complete. The total cost of the project is $118,761, of which $74,525 has already been paid. Other business activities include a real estate office, a 24-hour doughnut shop, a beer and game facility and the remodeling of a pizza parlor.

In late November plans were announced for a $25 million residential, commercial and recreational development in Great Falls. The 90-acre estate will be constructed over a five-year period, with single-family housing already started, and a $4 million 212 unit motel and 116 apartment units slated for next spring. The motel is expected to provide jobs for 100 full and part-time employees. Also in the planning stage is a shopping center that would be about half the size of the city's largest shopping center. A veterinary supply firm has purchased a 7,500 square foot steel building in an expansion move. The Glasgow based firm was founded in 1967, and has a scheduled grand opening near the middle of December. At the end of December, the city of Great Falls may lay off 37 CETA funded employees.

BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County)

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, Yellowstone County's civilian labor force reached its all time high at 50.8 thousand. Total employment was 48.3 thousand, unchanged from October, but 3.8% above November 1975. Only government was down from last year's employment level, which declined by 200 people. Wholesale and retail trade is up by 800 or 6.2%. The manufacturing, services and mining, and construction industries posted combined increases of 800 over last year.

The unemployment rate was 4.9% in November, compared to 4.6% last month, and 5.8% for November a year ago. Of all claims filed in the Billings local office in November, 65% were males. The construction industry accounted for 43% of the claims filed by males. Among females, 14% were last employed at eating and drinking places.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Bank debits totaled $462,534,000 for October, about 4% higher than the same month last year. Cumulative bank debits in 1976 are 16% higher than in 1975. The city of Billings led the state's major cities in total building permits in November with 92 permits compared to 81 in November 1975. These two indicators reflect the overall growth and economic health of the Billings area. New car registrations, however, are down by about 3% from 1975 levels. In October of 1975, the unemployment rate was 6.7% compared to 5.4% for October 1976. The recession definitely affected the Billings SMSA, but at the same time, it has pulled out of the recession as well or better than any area in Montana.

A small shopping center with only a grocery store is now open for business. The 33,900 sq. ft. shopping area should be completed by spring, and will house four other retail stores when completed. An appliance firm has begun construction of a new 32,000 sq. ft. store. The store's present location will be used as a warehouse. Yellowstone County continues to be one of Montana'a leaders in industrial and employment growth.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

At 8.4%, November's unemployment rate in the Anaconda labor market area has improved somewhat from the 10.2% recorded for the same month a year ago. However, the civilian labor force declined by 3.3% or 1,200 people in the same time period. Males comprised 59% of all unemployment claims filed in the Butte local employment office. Metal mining was the last employment for 21% of all males. Among female claimants, 20% were last employed in health services and 12% in educational services. In the Anaconda and Dillon offices, females accounted for 35% and 40% of all claims respectively.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

New car and truck registrations totaled 225 for October in the Anaconda LMA. Silver Bow County led the six counties with 122--54% of all new car-truck registrations. Deer Lodge and Beaverhead counties followed with 52 and 29 respectively. Cumulative passenger car registrations for the first ten months of the year are running just less than 2% ahead of 1975. October bank deposits in the city of Anaconda are 17% under October 1975, and 8% below last year for the year. Butte was ahead by 59%. and 6% for the same time period.

An economic boost should be felt in the Butte-Anaconda area. Plans have been announced to construct a $5.2 million expansion of a major firm's sulfuric acid plant. The project is expected to start in January with a completion date sometime next fall. The plant's capacity will be more than doubled when the expanded facility begins operation. Main street activity has picked up since the Thanksgiving holiday; however, several cities in the LMA have reported that sales are not as strong as in pre-recession years. Placements in the retail trade sector have shown the effects of this softness in consumer spending. Granite County has been particularly hurt by the closure of a sawmill near Phillipsburg. In Dillon, a proposed 50-unit apartment building has been turned down by FHA because of high costs. The city has hired another architect to scale down the plans. A talc mill laid off 9 ore sorters for the winter season. Labor supply meets or exceeds demand in nearly all industry and occupational groups.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Employment in November totaled 22.1 thousand, a decrease of 300 from last year. The unemployment rate was 6.7% compared to 7.8% for November 1975. Females accounted for 46% of all claims filed in the Bozeman local office. Construction and eating and drinking places comprised the largest share of all claimants. Unemployment claims were nearly evenly divided between men and women in the Livingston office, with 18% of the women coming from retail stores and 27% of the men from the lumber and wood products industry.

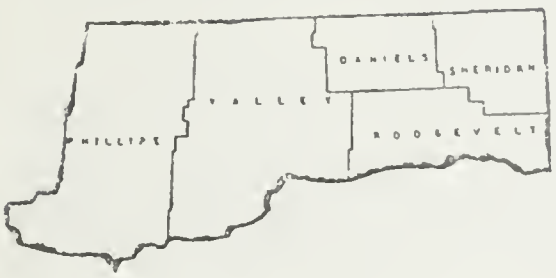
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

New passenger car and truck registrations in the labor market area totaled 173 in October. Gallatin County accounted for 90% of all car and truck registrations, with the balance coming from Park County. Total car registrations for the first ten months of 1976 are up by just over 3% from the same period a year ago. October bank debits were up by 1% from October 1975, and 6% for the calender year in Bozeman. During the same period, Livingston also recorded increases of 11% and 10% respectively. In Bozeman, 30 building permits were issued in November, of which 12 were residential. There were 17 building permits issued in Livingston, 6 were residential. Permits in Bozeman were issued for a new fire station with a valuation of $25,000, two four-plexes at $132,000 each, a new duplex for $54,000, and several building additions. A motorcycle shop is adding a car dealership to its business. When the new building is finished, 8 to 10 additional employees will be hired by the firm.

Gallatin County has received $30,000 from the federal government in an effort to reduce the unemployment rolls. Several county agencies are vying for the new positions. An asphalt concrete trucking firm has closed operation for the winter season affecting thirty workers.

The dismantling of the railroad tracks between Livingston and Gardner is near completion. A new food store in Livingston is now within two to three weeks of completion. The two major ski resorts in Gallatin County did not open until the middle of December. Many secondary businesses benefit from the recreational areas, including gasoline stations, motels, restaurants and sporting goods stores. All are hoping that holiday tourist reservations regain normal levels.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

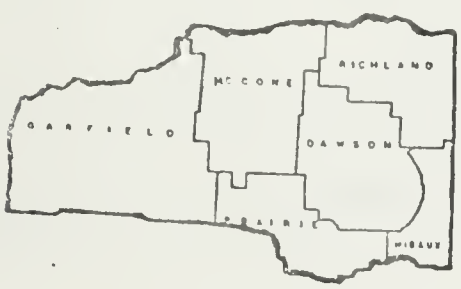
November's unemployment rate averaged 5.9% in the Glasgow labor market area. Employment totaled 15 thousand, down 1.3% from a year ago. Food stores accounted for 21% of female claimants in the Glasgow local employment office. Males accounted for 67% of all claimants. Women accounted for only 5% of the unemployment claims in the Wolf Point office. Nearly 30% of the male claimants were last employed in highway construction.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Glasgow's cumulative bank debits from January through October are up 9% over last year, although down by 3% for October from October a year ago. The percentage changes for Malta were recorded at 11% and -9% respectively. In November, four building permits were issued in Glasgow. The city of Malta issued seven permits, and two were issued in Wolf Point. New passenger car registrations in October for each of the five counties in the labor market area were as follows: 6--Daniels, 10--Phillips, 31--Roosevelt, 8--Sheridan, and 25 for Valley County. Passenger car registrations for the Glasgow LMA for 1976 through October totaled 1,084, down 2% from 1975 levels.

Cold weather has virtually shut down the construction industry, including work on the new hospital in Glasgow. Layoffs in the building industry are expected to be temporary, with building continuing throughout the winter season as weather permits. The retail industry has reported increased sales, but there has been little extra hiring for the Christmas season. The general health of the five-county area's economy can be best reflected in the agriculture industry. Low prices for wheat and cattle have caused a depressed economic climate for derivative industries, as well as for the area's important agriculture community.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

At 12.5 thousand, employment in November decreased by 200 from the same month last year. Unemployment averaged 4.4% in the six-county area, lowest of all labor market areas in the state. In the Glendive office, females comprised 33% of all claimants, of which 66% reported eating and drinking places as their place of employment. Of all males, 67% came from the construction industry. About one-third of the claimants were women, in the Sidney office, with the communications industry accounting for 50% of female claimants, One-half of all males came from the construction industry.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In October, bank debits increased by 2% in Glendive and Sidney from October 1975. Both cities have experienced year-to-date cumulative increases of over 11% from the same

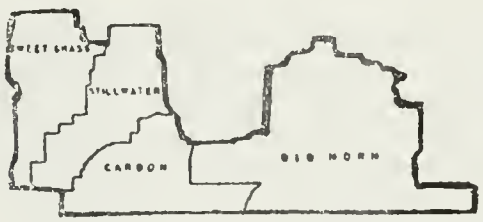
time period a year ago. There were a total of ten building permits issued in Glendive for November, an increase of four over last year. In October, a total of 108 new cars and trucks were registered in the Glendive labor market area. Richland and Dawson counties accounted for nearly 88% of all registrations. However, cumulative registrations are down by 3.3% from last year in the two counties.

Building contractors are still active in the Sidney and Glendive communities, as winter weather has caused only temporary lay offs.

There have been numerous highway construction projects in progress between Forsyth and Sidney. Because of the weather, only skeleton crews remain on the jobs. Many of the workers have moved out of the area for the winter season. If weather forecasts of a dry winter prove correct, highway construction activities could start back earlier next spring.

The area's retailers have reported strong Christmas sales, but farm implement dealers are feeling the pinch of the agricultural price declines. With the exception of agricultural related business, the economic climate in the Glendive LMA is healthy. Unemployment will rise over the next several months, but this will be due to normal seasonal conditions.

HARDIN-REDLODGE LMA:



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

November's unemployment rate was 6.2%, a drop of 2% from the same month a year ago. The number of unemployed remained unchanged, although employment dropped by 200 at 10,100.

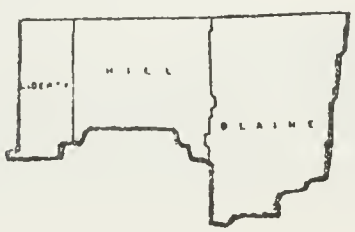
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

New car and truck registrations totaled 62 in the four-county labor market area for October. Cumulative car registrations for the first ten months of 1976 are up in all but Big Horn County, which recorded a decline of 3.9%. A total of five new businesses were recorded in the LMA for November. There have been a total of 81 new businesses in the area so far this year, an increase of 16% over 1975.

A ski run near Red Lodge in Carbon County has not opened because of lack of snow. The recreational facility is very important to the economy of the Red Lodge area.

Primary and secondary losses to the local economy cannot be measured until the ski run begins operation and vacationers invade the area.

HAVRE LMA:



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, employment in the three-county Havre LMA totaled 11,100, down 1.7% from last year. The unemployment rate was 5.6%, compared to 5% in November a year ago.

Females comprised 44% of the claims filed in the Havre local office, of which nearly half were formerly employed in eating and drinking places. Of males filing claims in November, 25% were from the construction industry.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

There were eleven new businesses started in the Havre LMA in November. So far this year, 107 new firms have opened, an increase of 32% over 1975 levels. In October, 102 new cars and trucks were registered in the labor area. Cumulative passenger car registrations are 3% behind last year. Although Blaine and Liberty counties are actually ahead of 1975, Hill County recorded a 12.8% decline to offset these gains. The city of Havre issued seven building permits in November, down from November of 1974 and 1975. On the positive side, Havre's bank debits increased by 16% in October and 63% over the ten months of 1976. Within the next 60 days, a contract is expected to be awarded for an initial phase of the repair and expansion of the Tiber Dam in Liberty County. The first part of the project will include the construction of a new spillway at a cost of over $8 million. The economy in Havre LMA is at its normal seasonal slowdown. Cold weather has shut down many of the highway construction projects, although some building contractors have experienced only temporary slowdowns. Oil and gas exploration has also cutback for the winter season.

HELENA LMA:

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, employment in the Helena labor market area stood at 20.1 thousand. This is a decline of 200 or 1% from November 1975. The unemployment rate for November was 7.2%, compared to 7.3% for the same month a year ago. Females represented 38% of the continued claims in the Helena local employment office. Among females, 36% were formerly employed in justice, public order and safety. Of claims filed by males, 23% were construction and 22% were former government workers.

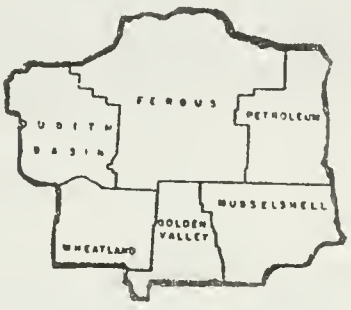
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In October, 130 new cars and 88 trucks were registered in the Helena labor area. During the first ten months of the year, a total of 1,728 new cars have been registered in the area, representing an increase of 6% over the same period last year. Broadwater County accounted for just over half of the cumulative percentage gain, with a 60% increase over 1975 levels. Of the state's major cities, Helena was fourth in total building permits in November at 46. October bank debits also reflected a positive trend, which rose 19% from the same month last year while year-to-date bank debits were up by 25% over 1975. In November, 20 new businesses were formed in the LMA, all in Lewis and Clark County. Year-to-date totals have shown a 3% increase over the same period in 1975.

Helena area retailers have reported strong Christmas sales, with nearly all types of merchandise moving off the shelves. The building activity continues on the new shopping mall in downtown Helena. Several new stores and specialty shops have opened in the mall since last summer. The new parking garage is now in operation. Construction continues on the new federal building and the addition to the state Sam Mitchell Building. The unusually mild winter has benefited the area's building construction industry, with only the usual winter slack in demand keeping construction projects from continuing at full

A 40-bed nursing home is now under initial stages of construction in Ronan. The home is being built next to the hospital at a cost between $800,000 and $900,000. Major construction will start in February on a 48-unit retirement apartment complex in Polson. Retail sales are reportedly active in Lake County. The outlook is quite mixed in the Kalispell labor area. Logging should slow down over the next several months, because of snow conditions. However, prices and demand for lumber appears bright through the summer of 1977, and area sawmills should remain as stable employers. Bank debits and building activity has been strong in 1976, and the outlook appears good for next year. However, isolated areas such as Libby have a surplus of construction workers. This has had a domino effect on other industries in the area. However, the major problem confronting the Kalispell labor area remains that jobs are still not being created at a rate fast enough to take care of the area's increases in population.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Employment in November stood at 10.1 thousand in the Lewistown labor area. This is a decline of about 1.9% from the same month in 1975. There are 600 unemployed in the area, an increase of 200 over last month, and unchanged from November a year ago. The unemployment rate is 5.8%, up slightly from the 5.3% recorded for November 1975. The Lewistown job service office reported that females accounted for about 33% of the November filers for continued claims. Among females, nearly a third were from the health services industry and two-thirds were last employed in eating and drinking places. The construction and oil and gas industries accounted for 67% and 17%, respectively, of the claims filed by males.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In October, a total of 38 new passenger cars were registered in the six-county labor area. Fergus County accounted for all but 32% of the registrations. Cumulative car registrations are down nearly 13% in 1976 from last years total for the same ten month period. Of the six counties, only Judith Basin recorded a year-to-date increase, with a gain of 18 car registrations. October bank debits were up by 14% from October last year in the city of Lewistown. For the first ten months of 1976, bank debits were up 15% from the same period a year ago. In the same time frame new business firms increased 31%.

Musselshell County is still feeling the effects of a lumber mill closure near Roundup. The mill shut down operation on November 5th, laying off 130 poeple. The firm is presently trying to liquidate the mill, with hopes of finding a buyer for the whole operation for local economy's sake. The firm has spent over $4 million in expansion over the past two years. In 1975, the firm grossed $655,017 from its business in Montana.

The Lewistown job service has reported that area sawmills have laid off some workers. However, the gypsum plant is running at peak performance, with about 60 people presently employed. In the city, footings were poured for a new church and work continues on a new store and a warehouse.

pace. Currently, a shortage exists for legislative assistants, secretaries, and typists. The Helena job service reported that these temporary and permanent job openings have been primarily placed by the legislative and other state agencies.

With the legislature convening in January, Helena's business climate should receive another boost, particularly the retail and service industries.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

In November, the Kalispell LMA's civilian labor force was 31.6 thousand, 5% down below the same month in 1975. Total unemployment was 3,300 people or 10.5% of the labor force. This was the highest unemployment rate of all labor market areas in the state. However, Kalispell's unemployment did drop by 1,200 from November last year. In the Kalispell job service office, males accounted for 68% of the November claims. Among male claimants, 28% were construction workers. Eating and drinking places accounted for 16% of female claimants. In the Polson office, females filed 43% of the continued claims, of which 18% were last employed in eating and drinking places. The lumber and wood products industry accounted for 17% of all male claimants. The Libby job service office reported that 30% of all November continued claims were filed by women. Among men, 70% were from the construction industry.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In October, a total of 255 new cars and trucks were registered in the Kalispell labor market area. Cumulative car registrations for the first ten months of 1976 are down 1.9% from the same period in 1975. However, Lake County did report a substantial increase of 8.9%, but this was offset by declines in Flathead and Lincoln counties.

October bank debits were up by 17% in the city of Kalispell and 18% over the twelve month period through October. There were 28 building permits issued in Kalispell in October, compared to 12 in 1975 and 11 in October 1974. As of November, new business firms totaled 374 year-to-date, or 42% above 1975 levels in the three-county labor area.

In the city of Kalispell a large restaurant has closed its doors affecting 60 full and part-time employees. The ski resort near Whitefish opened on December 10th recalling employees at the ski run and several related businesses. The unusually dry winter has adversely affected winter recreational areas throughout the state. The effect on the Whitefish area is thought to be of less severity, as the resort opened in plenty of time for the Christmas vacations.

In Libby, retailers have reported a definite departure from their normal December sales patterns. A 40,000 sq. ft. supermarket is nearing completion with an expected opening date after January 1977. Lumber sales are reportedly strong, and a mill near Libby has been working two shifts, six days a week. The Polson job service office has reported a beehive plant is adding a night shift in January, creating jobs for about 15 people.

MILES CITY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The unemployment rate in the Miles City labor area was 5.2% in November. This compares with 4.8% in October, and 5.2% one year ago. At 700, the number of unemployed climbed 100 from last month. The construction and other outdoor related industries combined for most of the increase in the number of jobless. The Miles City job service reported that males accounted for 76% of the continued claims for unemployment insurance, of which 56% were last employed in construction work.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In Miles City, October bank debits are 16% higher than the same month in 1975. Likewise, the total debits for the calender year through October are up 16% from 1975 levels. There were 34 building permits issued in Miles City in November, of which 15 were residential. In November, the Miles City labor area acquired 15 new business firms. This brought the yearly total to 147 new firms, an increase of 31% from the first 11 months of 1975. Year-to-date car registrations through October also increased in the labor area. So far this year 838 new cars have been registered in the six-county area, compared to 777 over the same period a year ago.

According to the Miles City employment office, employment claims increased primarily in the construction industry. Highway construction work has been cut back to skeleton crews only. Also, the company working on the power plant construction project at Colstrip has continued laying off workers. Employment opportunities in Colstrip during 1977 will depend on when and if construction begins on power plant units three and four.

The Miles City job service also reported that some job openings exist for single and married general farm and ranch hands, ranch cooks, waiter-waitress, and nurse's aides.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situations:

Total employment in November was 35,700, a drop of 400 from last month, and 600 less than the same month in 1975. The number of jobless rose from last month to 4,000, although this is 9.1% below November 1975. The November unemployment rate was 10%, an improvement from the 10.8% recorded for November a year ago. In the Missoula job service office, females filed slightly less than half of the continued claims, whereas in the Hamilton and Thompson Falls offices the number of claims filed by women were less than one-third of all claims. Female claimants were primarily last employed at eating and drinking places, and in the health service industry, while the construction industry accounted for over one-third of all males.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In October, 358 new cars were registered in the Missoula LMA. Registrations for the calendar year through October are 12% higher than a year ago, with all four counties recording increases. In November, 60 building permits were issued in the city of Missoula, compared to 70 in October and 62 in November 1975. Although bank debits showed an 8% decline in October, cumulative bank debits are 44% above 1975. New business firms also reflected positive trends, with a year-to-date increase of 8% over the same period a year ago.

In Missoula, a new pancake house is near completion, and is expected to open its doors in January. The unusually mild winter has allowed building projects to continue with little disturbance. Other buildings under construction in Missoula include a fast food restaurant, a small grocery store, and an apartment building. Logging activity has curtailed somewhat, but primarily because of ample supply at the lumber mills rather than severe weather conditions. One sawmill in the area laid off 30 workers due to maintenance and a lack of orders. Main street activity has been strong following normal Christmas sales patterns.

In Hamilton, favorable weather allowed pouring of the footings for a $700,000 vocational educational project. Construction is nearing completion on additions to the telephone building and a rest home. Proposals, including a new wing on the Ravalli County Courthouse, and a street paving project in Hamilton, as well as a new school building in Corvallis, were sent to the federal government for grants under the Economic Development Administration.

The U. S. Forest Service continues to lay off employees for the winter months, including eight individuals hired under a special Title X contract for the clearing of dead trees along the Bitterroot River. The Corvallis area could receive an economic lift, as a small manufacturer of aerospace parts is considering relocation to the area. Bids are now being taken for the necessary buildings.

Assuming a stable lumber market, the outlook through next spring appears good in the Missoula labor area. Retail trade and other secondary industries continue to grow, particularly in Missoula and Hamilton.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Employment fell by 200 from October to 15,900 in November in the Shelby labor market area. The number of unemployed reached 1,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 5.6%. Among female unemployment claimants in the Cut Bank employment office, half reported that drinking and lodging places were their last places of employment. In the Shelby office, males accounted for 66% of all continued claims, of which 66% were former highway construction workers.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

New car registrations for the first ten months of 1976, were up 8.4% from last year. In Cut Bank, bank debits, a rough measure of spending by bank depositors increased 21% for the twelve month total through October. A total of 18 new business firms were formed in the three-county LMA in November, an increase of 20% over November 1975.

The Cut Bank area has reported unseasonally mild winter weather. Currently, 12 new homes are under construction in the city. Oil and gas exploration continues and two new wells have been drilled in the area. Glacier County recently filled five public service jobs in their road department. Activity in the Browning area has been slow due to lack of federal funds. If made available, 35 to 50 new homes are planned on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. The Shelby local employment office has reported several openings for rotary driller helpers and truck drivers for oilfield related work. The office is also active with calls for retail sales help, cooks, waiter-waitresses, and domestic help.

MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
NOVEMBER 1976

Program	New Enrollees	Job Placements	End of Month Enrollment
WIN	165	63	1,786
CETA-CEP	63	35	203
CETA-INST.	55	30	344
CETA-OJT	25	18	71
JOB CORPS	34	17	236
PSE	169	55	852
CIP	39	8	249

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S.[1/]
(1967 = 100)

Group	Nov. 1976	*Percent Change From:* Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975
All Items	173.8	*.3%*	*5.0%*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED[2/]
NOVEMBER 1976

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Covered Unemployment*
Non-White	*4.0%*
Female	*36.7%*
Youth	*13.3%*
Over 45	*23.3%*

1/ The Consumer Price Index measures changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons.

2/ Based on 20% sample of Continued Claims filed during the week including the 19th of each month in all local offices.

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1974								
January	298.1	270.5	245.7	24.8	27.6	*9.2*	*5.6*	.1
February	298.2	273.9	249.1	24.8	24.3	*8.1*	*5.7*	*
March	308.2	284.8	254.5	30.3	23.4	*7.6*	*5.3*	*
April	316.4	295.0	261.0	34.0	21.4	*6.8*	*4.8*	*
May	327.8	309.5	270.0	39.5	18.3	*5.6*	*4.6*	4.0
June	346.8	322.8	277.7	45.1	24.0	*6.9*	*5.8*	2.0
July	347.4	326.4	277.7	48.7	21.0	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
August	341.8	323.9	277.9	46.0	17.9	*5.3*	*5.3*	.2
September	329.7	312.4	275.6	36.8	17.3	*5.2*	*5.7*	*
October	322.3	304.2	269.3	34.9	18.1	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
November	319.3	296.9	266.5	30.4	22.4	*7.0*	*6.2*	.1
December	315.1	291.0	265.2	25.8	24.1	*7.7*	*6.7*	*
1974 Avg.	322.6	301.0	265.9	35.1	21.6	*6.7*	*5.6*	.5
1975								
January	308.7	279.8	253.0	26.8	28.9	*9.4*	*9.0*	*
February	309.6	278.2	250.8	27.4	31.4	*10.2*	*9.1*	.1
March	316.6	287.3	257.1	30.2	29.3	*9.2*	*9.1*	.3
April	320.3	292.3	259.4	32.9	28.0	*8.7*	*8.6*	.2
May	327.9	304.3	267.3	37.0	23.6	*7.2*	*8.3*	.1
June	349.1	319.7	278.9	40.8	29.4	*8.4*	*9.1*	.1
July	346.9	321.3	279.1	42.2	25.6	*7.4*	*8.7*	.2
August	350.9	327.9	280.7	47.2	23.0	*6.6*	*8.2*	*
September	340.2	317.7	279.3	38.4	22.5	*6.6*	*8.1*	.3
October	332.6	308.4	274.4	34.0	24.2	*7.3*	*7.8*	.3
November	332.4	305.8	274.3	31.5	26.6	*8.0*	*7.8*	.2
December	330.7	300.6	271.4	29.2	30.1	*9.1*	*7.8*	.2
1975 Avg.	330.5	303.6	268.8	34.8	26.9	*8.1*	*8.5*	.1
1976								
January	324.8	291.2	262.4	28.8	33.6	*10.3*	*8.8*	*
February	323.6	292.1	263.3	28.8	31.5	*9.7*	*8.7*	*
March	328.3	297.3	265.8	31.5	31.0	*9.5*	*8.1*	*
April	328.6	302.8	267.8	35.0	25.8	*7.9*	*7.4*	*
May	330.4	308.1	271.0	37.1	22.3	*6.8*	*6.7*	*
June	343.0	314.1	273.0	41.1	28.9	*8.4*	*8.0*	*
July	341.6	315.3	275.2	40.1	26.3	*7.7*	*7.8*	.1
August	341.4	318.0	273.3	44.7	23.4	*6.9*	*7.6*	.1
September	330.1	309.9	274.3	35.6	20.2	*6.1*	*7.4*	.1
October	329.0	308.0	275.1	32.9	21.0	*6.4*	*7.2*	.1
November	328.8	305.5	276.3	29.2	23.3	*7.1*	*7.4*	.1
December	*324.5*	*299.8*	*273.9*	*25.9*	*24.7*	*7.6*		*
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2/]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1/] County	Percent[1/] State	
1974								
January	31.5	28.6	27.6	1.0	2.9	*9.3*	*9.2*	*
February	31.1	28.7	27.7	1.0	2.4	*7.6*	*8.1*	*
March	31.9	29.6	28.3	1.3	2.3	*7.2*	*7.6*	*
April	32.3	30.3	28.8	1.5	2.0	*6.2*	*6.8*	*
May	32.4	30.4	28.7	1.7	2.0	*6.2*	*5.6*	1.4
June	34.1	31.6	29.6	2.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.9*	1.2
July	33.9	31.7	29.5	2.2	2.2	*6.4*	*6.0*	*
August	33.8	31.8	29.8	2.0	2.0	*5.8*	*5.3*	*
September	33.2	31.3	29.7	1.6	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
October	33.1	31.3	29.8	1.5	1.8	*5.5*	*5.6*	*
November	32.1	30.1	28.7	1.4	2.0	*6.3*	*7.0*	*
December	32.2	30.1	29.0	1.1	2.1	*6.6*	*7.7*	*
1974 Avg.	32.7	30.5	29.0	1.5	2.2	*6.7*	*6.7*	.2
1975								
January	31.1	28.5	27.4	1.1	2.6	*8.3*	*9.4*	*
February	31.2	28.2	27.1	1.1	3.0	*9.7*	*10.2*	*
March	31.8	29.0	27.8	1.2	2.8	*8.7*	*9.2*	.1
April	32.5	29.8	28.5	1.3	2.7	*8.3*	*8.7*	.1
May	32.7	30.3	28.8	1.5	2.4	*7.3*	*7.2*	*
June	33.7	30.9	29.3	1.6	2.8	*8.4*	*8.4*	*
July	33.7	31.0	29.3	1.7	2.7	*8.1*	*7.4*	*
August	33.7	31.2	29.3	1.9	2.5	*7.4*	*6.6*	*
September	33.3	30.9	29.4	1.5	2.4	*7.3*	*6.6*	*
October	33.0	30.3	29.0	1.3	2.7	*8.1*	*7.3*	*
November	33.0	30.4	29.2	1.2	2.6	*7.9*	*8.0*	*
December	33.0	30.2	29.0	1.2	2.8	*8.5*	*9.1*	*
1975 Avg.	32.7	30.0	28.6	1.4	2.7	*8.2*	*8.1*	*
1976								
January	32.4	29.2	28.1	1.1	3.2	*9.8*	*10.3*	*
February	32.2	29.3	28.2	1.1	2.9	*9.1*	*9.7*	*
March	32.9	29.9	28.7	1.2	3.0	*9.2*	*9.5*	*
April	32.5	29.9	28.5	1.4	2.6	*7.9*	*7.9*	*
May	33.5	31.2	29.7	1.5	2.3	*6.9*	*6.8*	*
June	35.0	31.7	30.1	1.6	3.3	*9.3*	*8.4*	*
July	34.4	31.5	29.9	1.6	2.9	*8.3*	*7.7*	*
August	34.2	31.7	29.9	1.8	2.5	*7.2*	*6.9*	*
September	33.5	31.5	30.1	1.4	2.0	*6.1*	*6.1*	*
October	33.8	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*6.4*	*
November	33.9	31.6	30.4	1.2	2.3	*6.8*	*7.1*	*
December	*33.9*	*31.4*	*30.4*	*1.0*	*2.5*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table III

RESIDENCE DATA

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1974								
January	44.0	40.6	39.5	1.1	3.4	*7.8*	*9.2*	*
February	43.9	41.3	40.2	1.1	2.6	*5.9*	*8.1*	*
March	44.6	42.2	40.6	1.6	2.4	*5.4*	*7.6*	*
April	45.1	42.9	41.2	1.7	2.2	*4.9*	*6.8*	*
May	45.6	43.6	41.6	2.0	2.0	*4.4*	*5.6*	.5
June	48.1	45.0	42.7	2.3	3.1	*6.3*	*6.9*	.5
July	47.9	45.4	42.9	2.5	2.5	*5.3*	*6.0*	*
August	47.0	44.9	42.5	2.4	2.1	*4.4*	*5.3*	*
September	46.1	44.1	42.2	1.9	2.0	*4.4*	*5.2*	*
October	46.6	44.7	42.9	1.8	1.9	*4.2*	*5.6*	*
November	45.9	43.6	42.0	1.6	2.3	*5.0*	*7.0*	*
December	45.8	43.3	42.0	1.3	2.5	*5.4*	*7.7*	*
1974 Avg.	45.9	43.5	41.7	1.8	2.4	*5.3*	*6.7*	*
1975								
January	45.4	42.0	40.8	1.2	3.4	*7.6*	*9.4*	*
February	45.1	41.5	40.2	1.3	3.6	*8.0*	*10.2*	*
March	45.6	42.0	40.6	1.4	3.6	*7.9*	*9.2*	.1
April	46.8	43.4	41.9	1.5	3.4	*7.3*	*8.7*	*
May	47.1	44.5	42.8	1.7	2.6	*5.6*	*7.2*	*
June	49.0	45.6	43.7	1.9	3.4	*7.0*	*8.4*	*
July	49.5	46.3	44.4	1.9	3.2	*6.5*	*7.4*	*
August	49.2	46.1	43.9	2.2	3.1	*6.2*	*6.6*	*
September	48.5	45.6	43.8	1.8	2.9	*5.9*	*6.6*	.2
October	48.4	45.6	44.0	1.6	2.8	*5.8*	*7.3*	.2
November	49.2	46.4	45.0	1.4	2.8	*5.8*	*8.0*	*
December	48.6	45.4	44.1	1.3	3.2	*6.5*	*9.1*	*
1975 Avg.	47.7	44.5	42.9	1.6	3.2	*6.7*	*8.1*	*
1976								
January	47.4	43.7	42.4	1.3	3.7	*7.9*	*10.3*	*
February	47.1	43.8	42.5	1.3	3.3	*7.1*	*9.7*	*
March	47.5	44.1	42.7	1.4	3.4	*7.2*	*9.5*	*
April	48.3	45.4	43.8	1.6	2.9	*5.9*	*7.9*	*
May	48.1	45.8	44.1	1.7	2.3	*4.8*	*6.8*	*
June	50.7	47.2	45.3	1.9	3.5	*6.9*	*8.4*	*
July	50.4	47.2	45.4	1.8	3.2	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
August	49.8	47.1	45.0	2.1	2.7	*5.5*	*6.9*	*
September	50.0	47.6	46.0	1.6	2.4	*4.7*	*6.1*	*
October	50.7	48.3	46.8	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.4*	*
November	50.8	48.3	47.0	1.3	2.5	*4.9*	*7.1*	*
December	*50.7*	*47.9*	*46.7*	*1.2*	*2.8*	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

NOVEMBER 1976
in Thousands

INDUSTRY	NOV. 1976	OCT. 1976	NOV. 1975	Net Changes to Current Month from: OCT. 1976	NOV. 1975
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	328.8	329.0	332.4	- .2	-3.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	305.5	308.0	305.8	-2.5	- .3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	29.2	32.9	31.5	-3.7	-2.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.3	21.0	26.6	2.3	-3.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*7.1*	*6.4*	*8.0*	*.7*	*- .9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*7.3*	*7.5*	*8.2*	*- .2*	*- .9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*247.7*	*246.8*	*244.7*	*.9*	*3.0*
MANUFACTURING	*23.3*	*23.6*	*22.4*	*- .3*	*.9*
Durable Goods	*14.6*	*14.6*	*14.3*	*0*	*.3*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*8.7*	*8.7*	*8.6*	*0*	*.1*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*0*	*.2*
Other Durable Goods	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*0*	*0*
Nondurable Goods	*8.7*	*9.0*	*8.1*	*- .3*	*.6*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.2*	*4.6*	*4.0*	*- .4*	*.2*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0*	*.1*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*.0*	*.1*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*.1*	*.2*
MINING	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*- .2*	*- .4*
10 Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.6*	*0*	*- .3*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0*	*0*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*1.8*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*- .2*	*- .1*

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	12.1	12.1	13.3	0	-1.2
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	4.1	5.0	0	- .9
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.1	3.1	3.3	0	- .2
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	- .1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.8	19.9	19.4	- .1	.4
40 Railroad Transportation	6.4	6.4	6.1	0	.3
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.9	6.0	5.9	- .1	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	7.4	0	.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60.8	60.5	60.2	.3	.6
Wholesale Trade	12.5	12.5	11.9	0	.6
Retail Trade	48.3	48.0	48.3	.3	0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.3	8.8	.1	- .4
54 Food Stores	6.8	6.6	6.4	.2	.4
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.9	8.3	0	- .4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	15.2	15.2	14.8	0	.4
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	10.7	10.7	10.2	0	.5
SERVICES	47.0	46.9	44.6	.1	2.4
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.1	6.1	5.2	0	.9
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.6	2.4	0	.2
80 Medical and other Health Services	15.4	15.4	14.4	0	1.0
Other Services	22.9	22.8	22.6	.1	.3
GOVERNMENT	68.2	67.1	68.4	1.1	- .2
91 Federal Government	13.5	13.4	14.3	.1	- .8
92 State Colleges and Universities	9.5	9.1	8.7	.4	.8
92 Other State Government	10.2	10.4	10.7	- .2	- .5
93 Local Education	22.4	21.6	21.9	.8	.3
93 Other Local Government	12.6	12.6	12.8	0	- .2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

NOVEMBER 1976

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	NOV 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1975	Net Changes to Current Month from: OCT 1976	NOV 1975
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	33.9	33.8	33.0	.1	.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	31.6	31.6	30.4	0	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.3	1.2	-.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.3	2.2	2.6	.1	-.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*6.8*	*6.6*	*7.9*	*.2*	*-1.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*7.3*	*7.4*	*8.3*	*-.1*	*-1.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*29.1*	*29.0*	*27.6*	*.1*	*1.5*
MANUFACTURING	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*0*	*-.1*
Contract Construction	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*0*	*.1*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*0*	*.2*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.3*	*0*	*.5*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0*	*.1*
Services and Mining	*7.0*	*6.9*	*6.2*	*.1*	*.8*
Government	*5.9*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*0*	*-.1*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Current month preliminary. *Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

NOVEMBER 1976

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1976	Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	50.8	50.7	49.2	.1	1.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	48.3	48.3	46.4	0	1.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.5	1.4	-.2	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.4	2.8	.1	-.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.9*	*4.6*	*5.8*	*.3*	*-.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.4*	*5.5*	*6.3*	*-.1*	*-.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*42.2*	*42.1*	*40.7*	*.1*	*1.5*
MANUFACTURING	*4.0*	*4.2*	*3.7*	*-.2*	*.3*
Contract Construction	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*0*	*.2*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*0*	*0*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*13.8*	*13.6*	*13.0*	*.2*	*.8*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*0*	*.1*
Services and Mining	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.2*	*.1*	*.3*
Government	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*0*	*-.2*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary. *Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPT 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1976	SEPT 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1976	SEPT 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1976	SEPT 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1976
STATEWIDE	330.1	329.0	328.8	309.9	308.0	305.5	20.2	21.0	23.3	6.1	6.4	7.1
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.5	33.8	33.9	31.5	31.6	31.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	6.1	6.6	6.8
BILLINGS SMSA	50.0	50.7	50.8	47.6	48.3	48.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	4.7	4.6	4.9
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	246.6	244.5	244.1	230.8	228.1	225.6	15.8	16.4	18.5	6.4	6.7	7.6
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.9	35.2	35.1	32.7	32.4	32.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	8.9	7.9	8.4
BOZEMAN	23.9	23.8	23.7	22.7	22.4	22.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	5.2	5.8	6.7
GLASGOW	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.2	15.0	.6	.9	.9	3.9	5.4	5.9
GLENDIVE	13.3	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	.4	.5	.6	3.2	4.0	4.4
HARDIN-RED LODGE	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.2	10.1	.5	.5	.7	4.3	4.4	6.2
HAVRE	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.1	.6	.6	.7	4.6	5.2	5.6
HELENA	21.7	21.6	21.6	20.4	20.2	20.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	5.9	6.5	7.2
KALISPELL	31.8	31.4	31.6	29.0	28.6	28.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	8.8	8.8	10.5
LEWISTOWN	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	.4	.4	.6	3.9	4.1	5.8
MILES CITY	13.4	13.2	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.5	.6	.6	.7	4.4	4.8	5.5
MISSOULA	39.9	39.7	39.7	36.4	36.1	35.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	8.8	9.1	10.0
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.5	16.2	15.9	.7	.9	1.0	4.3	5.3	5.6

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on page 29. See map on inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV. 1976	NOV. 1975	Percent Change 1975-1976	NOV. 1976	NOV. 1975	Percent Change 1975-1976	NOV. 1976	NOV. 1975	Net Change 1975-1976	NOV. 1976	NOV. 1975	Net Change 1975-1976
STATEWIDE	328.8	332.4	-1.1	305.5	305.8	- .1	23.3	26.6	-3.3	7.1	8.0	- .9
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.9	33.0	2.7	31.6	30.4	3.9	2.3	2.6	- .3	6.8	7.8	-1.0
BILLINGS SMSA	50.8	49.3	3.0	48.3	46.4	4.1	2.5	2.9	- .4	4.9	5.8	- .9
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	244.1	250.1	-2.4	225.6	229.0	-1.5	18.5	21.1	-2.6	7.6	8.4	- .8
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.1	36.3	-3.3	32.2	32.6	-1.2	2.9	3.7	- .8	8.4	10.2	-1.8
BOZEMAN	23.7	24.3	-2.5	22.1	22.4	-1.3	1.6	1.9	- .3	6.7	7.8	-1.1
GLASGOW	15.9	16.1	-1.2	15.0	15.2	-1.3	.9	.9	0	5.9	5.6	.3
GLENDIVE	13.1	13.3	-1.5	12.5	12.7	-1.6	.6	.6	0	4.4	4.5	- .1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	10.8	11.0	-1.8	10.1	10.3	-1.9	.7	.7	0	6.2	6.4	- .2
HAVRE	11.8	11.9	- .8	11.1	11.3	-1.7	.7	.6	.1	5.6	5.0	.6
HELENA	21.6	21.9	-1.4	20.1	20.3	-1.0	1.5	1.6	- .1	7.2	7.3	- .1
KALISPELL	31.6	33.3	-5.1	28.3	28.8	-1.7	3.3	4.5	-1.2	10.5	13.5	-3.0
LEWISTOWN	10.7	10.9	-1.8	10.1	10.3	-1.9	.6	.6	0	5.8	5.5	.3
MILES CITY	13.2	13.4	-1.5	12.5	12.7	-1.6	.7	.7	0	5.5	5.2	.3
MISSOULA	39.7	40.7	-2.5	35.7	36.3	-1.7	4.0	4.4	- .4	10.0	10.8	- .8
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	17.0	- .6	15.9	16.1	-1.2	1.0	.9	.1	5.6	5.3	.3

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on page 29. See map on inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table IX

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

NOVEMBER 1976

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	NOV.[1]/ 1976	OCT. 1976	NOV. 1975	OCT. 1976	NOV. 1975	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
						NOVEMBER 1976		NOVEMBER 1975	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	102.2	101.2	98.2	1.0	4.0	247.7	*41.3*	244.7	*40.1*
Manufacturing	3.1	3.2	2.7	- 0.1	.4	23.3	*13.3*	22.4	*12.1*
Nonmanufacturing									
Mining	.3	.3	.3	0	0	5.8	*5.2*	6.2	*4.8*
Contract Construction	.8	.8	.9	0	- .1	12.1	*6.6*	13.3	*6.8*
Transportation & Public Utilities .	3.5	3.5	3.6	0	- .1	19.8	*17.7*	19.4	*18.6*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	26.2	26.0	25.5	.2	.7	60.8	*43.1*	60.2	*42.4*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	6.7	6.7	6.2	0	.5	10.7	*62.6*	10.2	*60.8*
Services	29.9	29.7	28.0	.2	1.9	47.0	*63.6*	44.6	*62.8*
Government[2]/	31.7	31.0	31.0	.7	.7	68.2	*46.5*	68.4	*45.3*

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1975 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

1975

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	88.6	88.9	91.2	92.5	95.0	97.6	95.4	95.3	97.3	96.9	98.2	98.4	94.6
Manufacturing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	86.3	86.6	88.9	90.2	92.6	95.0	92.7	92.7	94.7	94.1	95.5	95.8	92.1
Mining	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Contract Construction	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8
Transport. & Public Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22.6	21.9	22.8	24.1	25.1	25.8	26.3	27.0	27.1	25.2	25.5	26.0	24.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.2
Services	26.4	26.2	27.1	27.2	28.3	29.4	29.4	29.7	28.9	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.1
Government[1]/	27.0	28.2	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.9	25.9	24.9	27.5	29.7	31.0	30.4	28.3

1976

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	95.5	95.4	96.5	97.6	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.4	99.5	101.2
Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Mining	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Contract Construction	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Transport. & Public Utilities	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23.3	23.0	23.8	24.7	25.2	25.5	26.1	25.9	26.1	26.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7
Services	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.4	29.5	29.8	29.7
Government[1]/	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.3	29.1	28.5	29.2	31.0

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1975 Benchmark.*
Prepared by Montana Employment Security Division in cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Selected Characteristics of Applicants
In the Active Files in Employment Service Offices for October 1976

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total	Female	Veteran	Minority	Econ. Disadvant.
0-1	Professional, Tech. & Managerial	3,374	1,454	1,018	222	417
20-24	Clerical	4,508	3,969	307	285	834
25-29	Sales	2,222	1,480	311	81	401
30	Domestic	1,221	706	51	187	478
31-39	Other Services	6,061	4,398	654	558	2,051
4	Farming, Fishery & Forestry	2,005	278	653	308	998
5	Processing	329	60	103	26	66
6	Machine Trades	1,552	72	746	98	261
7	Bench Work	329	137	90	75	86
8	Structural Work	5,377	76	2,383	506	968
90-91	Motor Freight & Transportation	1,788	112	884	86	304
92	Packaging & Material Handling	2,442	125	736	272	606
93-97	Miscellaneous	831	37	391	71	159
	Entry	2,246	1,267	282	305	789
	Total	34,398	14,214	8,636	3,093	8,452

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Rec'd	Openings Filled	Unfilled Total	Unfilled Open 30 days +
0-1	Professional, Tech. & Managerial	192	101	257	140
20-24	Clerical	587	391	388	169
25-29	Sales	292	145	286	142
30	Domestic	219	181	87	38
31-39	Other Services	798	616	565	284
4	Farming, Fishery & Forestry	44	49	39	32
5	Processing	47	34	40	24
6	Machine Trades	84	64	86	57
7	Bench Work	52	51	37	25
8	Structural Work	598	532	298	182
90-91	Motor Freight & Transportation	291	212	147	67
92	Packaging & Material Handling	754	674	191	74
93-97	Miscellaneous	99	87	42	23
	Total	4,062	3,141	2,477	1,269

Source--ESARS

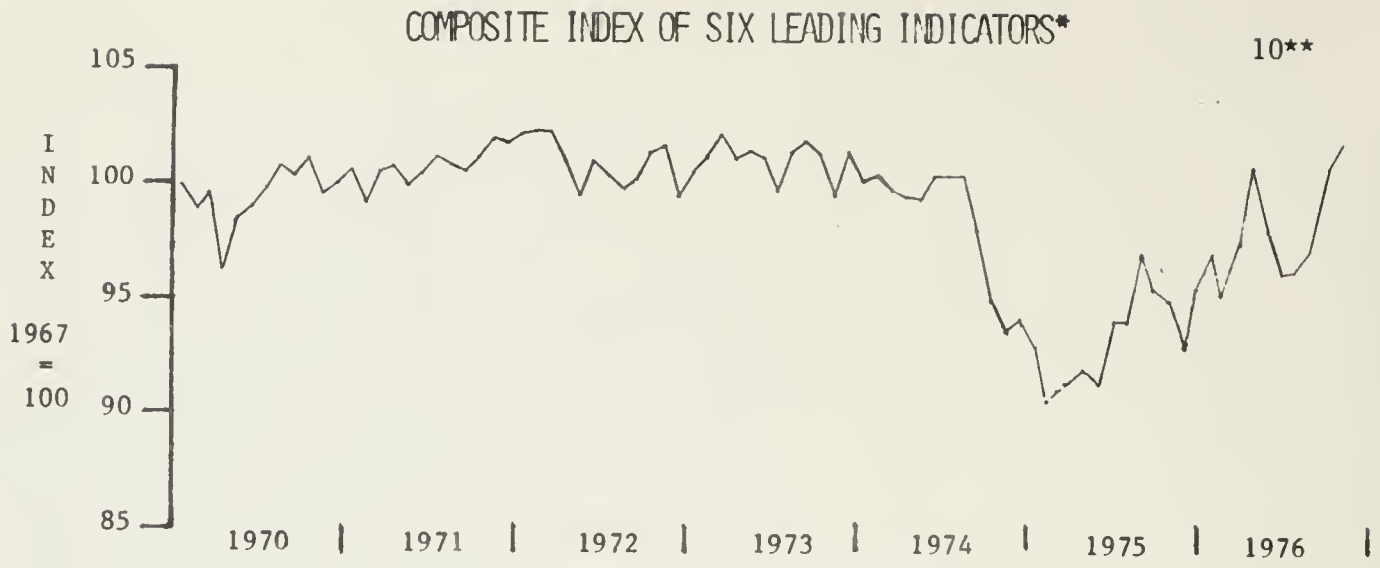
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS
PLACED THROUGH THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

October 1976

Category	Total	Non-Ag	Agricultural
Total	2859	2605	306
Age			
Under 20	609	563	60
20-21	453	412	49
22-24	512	468	52
25-29	475	447	37
30-39	435	408	35
40-44	117	105	13
45-54	168	137	35
55-64	75	55	20
65 and over	15	10	5
Sex			
Male	1856	1631	276
Female	1003	974	30
Ethnic Group			
White	2563	2366	243
Black	20	18	2
American Indian	198	149	54
Other	68	62	7
N/A	10	10	0
Spanish American	62	55	8
Veteran			
Total	676	589	102
Recently Separated	151	137	14
Disabled	40	33	7
Vietnam era	417	374	50
Other Selected Characteristics			
Handicapped	232	207	30
Economically Disadvantaged	554	486	78

Source: ESARS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Composite Index of SIX LEADING INDICATORS 1967 = 100

1975	
January	92.7
February	90.3
March	91.0
April	91.6
May	91.0
June	93.7
July	93.7
August	96.7
September	95.2
October	94.8
November	92.7
December	95.3
1976	
January	96.8
February	95.0
March	97.4
April	100.5
May	97.7
June	95.7
July	95.9
August	96.9
September	100.9
October	101.5
November	
December	

MONTANA's COMPOSITE INDEX

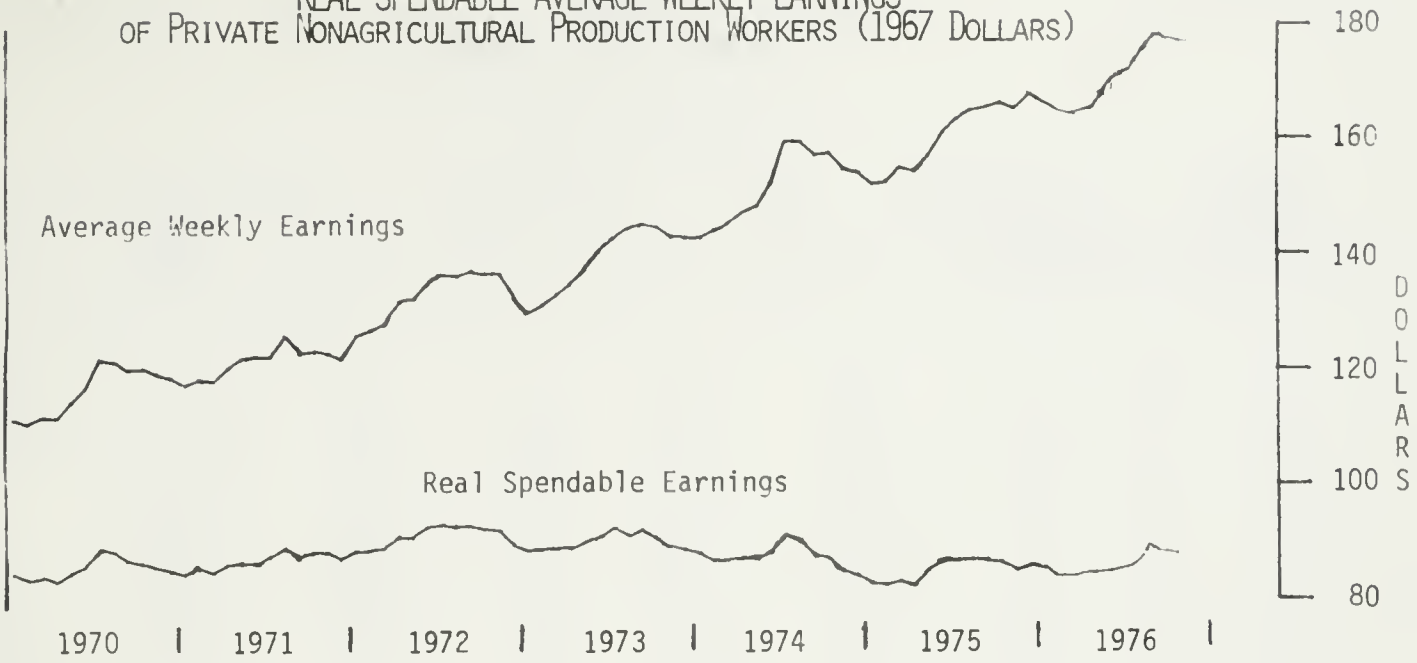
COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index for October rose to 101.5 from 100.9 in September. This is the fourth consecutive monthly increase and the highest index value since March 1973. While this advance was modest compared to last month's activity, there were significant gains in some indicators. Average weekly hours in manufacturing rose to 42.1 hours. This monthly level has been exceeded in only three months in the past ten years. Also manufacturing employment increased on a seasonally adjusted basis to 22.9 thousand in October-the highest total since 1st quarter of this year.

* *Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits, and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.*

** *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS (1967 DOLLARS)



	NOV 1976	OCT 1976	NOV 1975
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$176.44	$177.79	$165.34
Taxes Withheld	26.79	27.17	23.46
Spendable Earnings	149.65	150.62	141.88
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	63.53	63.72	56.21
Real Spendable Earnings in 1967 Dollars	86.12	86.90	85.67

1975	Average Weekly Earnings 1/	Real Spendable Earnings 2/
JUL	163.52	86.63
AUG.	165.07	87.04
SEP.	165.53	86.81
OCT.	165.98	86.48
NOV.	165.34	85.67
DEC.	167.81	86.36
1976		
JAN.	165.89	85.35
FEB.	164.98	84.77
MAR.	163.70	84.02
APR.	165.50	84.44
MAY	168.84	85.31
JUNE	170.88	85.69
JULY	172.67	85.92
AUG.	175.69	86.77
SEP.	178.92	87.72
OCT.	177.79	86.90
NOV.	176.44p	86.12p
DEC.		

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Following seasonal patterns, Gross Average Weekly Earnings displayed a moderate decline from October to November. Nevertheless, a 6.7% increase over 1975 figures was maintained. This increase adequately held off the effects of inflation - netting Montanans a 1% increase in Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings during the past 12 months. While this annual advance in wage levels seems insignificant, it represents a reversal of the trend in midyear when Real Spendable Earnings were running 1% below 1975 levels.

* *Indicate last month of plotted data.* *p: Preliminary*

1/ Average weekly earning of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

Table X

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1974								
January	315.1	293.2	257.5	35.7	21.9	7.0	5.2	.1
February	314.2	294.7	260.4	34.3	19.5	6.2	5.2	*
March	317.1	297.2	261.8	35.4	19.9	6.3	5.1	*
April	318.6	297.2	265.1	32.1	21.4	6.7	5.0	*
May	325.5	303.9	267.3	36.6	21.6	6.6	5.2	4.0
June	327.8	304.1	267.9	36.2	23.7	7.2	5.2	2.0
July	326.6	304.6	266.5	38.1	22.0	6.7	5.3	*
August	319.2	298.4	267.0	31.4	20.8	6.5	5.4	.2
September	322.6	301.7	270.5	31.2	20.9	6.5	5.8	*
October	327.3	305.6	268.1	37.5	21.7	6.6	6.0	*
November	328.5	305.5	268.7	36.8	23.0	7.0	6.6	.1
December	328.2	305.1	269.1	36.0	23.1	7.0	7.2	*
1974 Avg.	322.6	301.0	265.9	35.1	21.6	6.7	5.6	.5
1975								
January	326.0	303.0	265.8	37.2	23.0	7.0	8.2	*
February	326.4	300.0	263.3	36.7	26.4	8.1	8.2	.1
March	326.0	300.0	265.2	34.8	26.0	8.0	8.7	.3
April	323.2	295.6	262.7	32.9	27.6	8.5	8.9	.2
May	325.6	299.0	265.1	33.9	26.6	8.2	9.2	.1
June	327.4	299.7	267.7	32.0	27.7	8.4	8.6	.1
July	327.8	301.3	268.9	32.4	26.5	8.1	8.4	.2
August	329.3	302.9	270.2	32.7	26.4	8.0	8.4	*
September	333.1	306.3	273.7	32.6	26.8	8.1	8.3	.3
October	336.4	308.4	273.1	35.3	28.0	8.3	8.6	.3
November	341.0	313.0	275.4	37.6	28.0	8.2	8.3	.2
December	343.5	314.0	274.6	39.4	29.5	8.6	8.3	.2
1975 Avg.	330.5	303.6	268.8	34.8	26.9	8.1	8.5	.1
1976								
January	342.7	315.0	274.6	40.4	27.7	8.1	7.8	*
February	341.1	314.6	275.6	39.0	26.5	7.8	7.6	*
March	337.8	309.9	273.8	36.1	27.9	8.3	7.5	*
April	332.6	307.2	272.2	35.0	25.4	7.6	7.5	*
May	328.2	302.9	269.4	33.5	25.3	7.7	7.3	*
June	320.7	293.6	261.9	31.7	27.1	8.4	7.5	.1
July	321.6	294.4	264.5	29.9	27.2	8.5	7.8	.1
August	319.1	292.2	262.3	29.9	26.9	8.4	7.9	.1
September	322.4	297.7	267.5	30.2	24.7	7.7	7.8	.1
October	332.8	307.9	273.6	34.3	24.9	7.5	7.9	.1
November	338.7	314.1	278.9	35.2	24.6	7.3	8.1	.1
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Table XI

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1974								
January	32.8	30.3	28.8	1.5	2.5	7.6	7.0	*
February	32.4	30.3	28.8	1.5	2.1	6.5	6.2	*
March	32.6	30.4	28.9	1.5	2.2	6.7	6.3	*
April	32.4	30.2	28.8	1.4	2.2	6.8	6.7	*
May	32.4	30.2	28.6	1.6	2.2	6.8	6.6	1.4
June	32.5	30.3	28.7	1.6	2.2	6.8	7.2	1.2
July	32.6	30.5	28.7	1.8	2.1	6.4	6.7	*
August	32.6	30.5	29.1	1.4	2.1	6.4	6.5	*
September	32.5	30.5	29.2	1.3	2.0	6.2	6.5	*
October	33.2	31.1	29.5	1.6	2.1	6.3	6.6	*
November	32.7	30.5	28.9	1.6	2.2	6.7	7.0	*
December	32.8	30.6	29.1	1.5	2.2	6.7	6.0	*
1974 Avg.	32.7	30.5	29.0	1.5	2.2	6.7	6.7	.2
1975								
January	32.4	30.3	28.7	1.6	2.1	6.5	7.0	*
February	32.7	30.0	28.5	1.5	2.7	8.3	8.1	*
March	32.5	29.9	28.5	1.4	2.6	8.1	8.0	.1
April	32.6	29.8	28.5	1.3	2.8	8.7	8.5	.1
May	32.4	29.9	28.6	1.3	2.5	7.8	8.2	*
June	32.2	29.7	28.5	1.2	2.5	7.8	8.4	*
July	32.4	29.8	28.5	1.3	2.6	8.2	8.1	*
August	32.5	29.8	28.5	1.3	2.7	8.2	8.0	*
September	32.7	30.0	28.8	1.2	2.7	8.2	8.1	*
October	33.0	30.0	28.7	1.3	3.0	9.0	8.3	*
November	33.6	30.8	29.3	1.5	2.8	8.3	8.2	*
December	33.4	30.5	29.0	1.5	2.9	8.8	8.6	*
1975 Avg.	32.7	30.0	28.6	1.4	2.7	8.2	8.1	*
1976								
January	33.7	31.0	29.3	1.7	2.7	8.0	8.1	*
February	33.6	31.0	29.4	1.6	2.6	7.7	7.8	*
March	33.7	30.8	29.4	1.4	2.9	8.6	8.3	*
April	32.5	29.8	28.4	1.4	2.7	8.3	7.6	*
May	33.1	30.7	29.4	1.3	2.4	7.3	7.7	*
June	33.3	30.4	29.2	1.2	2.9	8.8	8.4	*
July	33.1	30.3	29.1	1.2	2.8	8.4	8.5	*
August	33.0	30.4	29.2	1.2	2.6	8.0	8.4	*
September	32.9	30.6	29.4	1.2	2.3	6.9	7.7	*
October	34.0	31.5	30.2	1.3	2.5	7.4	7.5	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.5	7.3	7.3	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Table XII

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1974								
January	45.4	42.5	41.0	1.5	2.9	6.4	7.0	*
February	45.1	42.9	41.4	1.5	2.2	4.9	6.2	*
March	45.5	43.4	41.7	1.7	2.1	4.6	6.3	*
April	45.6	43.1	41.4	1.7	2.5	5.5	6.7	*
May	45.8	43.4	41.5	1.9	2.4	5.2	6.6	.5
June	46.4	43.6	41.6	2.0	2.8	6.0	7.2	.5
July	46.6	44.1	42.1	2.0	2.5	5.4	6.7	*
August	46.2	44.0	42.0	2.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	*
September	46.2	43.9	42.3	1.6	2.3	5.0	6.5	*
October	46.2	43.9	42.0	1.9	2.3	5.0	6.6	*
November	45.6	43.2	41.4	1.8	2.4	5.3	7.0	*
December	45.8	43.5	41.7	1.8	2.3	5.0	7.0	*
1974 Avg.	45.9	43.5	41.7	1.8	2.4	5.3	6.7	*
1975								
January	46.9	44.0	42.3	1.7	2.9	6.2	7.0	*
February	46.6	43.3	41.6	1.7	3.3	7.0	8.1	*
March	46.5	43.3	41.7	1.6	3.2	7.0	8.0	.1
April	47.3	43.7	42.2	1.5	3.6	7.6	8.5	*
May	47.3	44.3	42.8	1.5	3.0	6.3	8.2	*
June	47.3	44.2	42.7	1.5	3.1	6.5	8.4	*
July	47.8	44.7	43.3	1.4	3.1	6.5	8.1	*
August	48.2	45.0	43.4	1.6	3.2	6.5	8.0	*
September	48.6	45.4	43.9	1.5	3.2	6.6	8.1	.2
October	48.0	44.8	43.2	1.6	3.2	6.7	8.3	.2
November	49.0	45.9	44.2	1.7	3.1	6.3	8.2	*
December	49.0	45.8	44.0	1.8	3.2	6.6	8.6	*
1975 Avg.	47.7	44.5	42.9	1.6	3.2	6.7	8.1	*
1976								
January	49.0	45.8	44.0	1.8	3.2	6.6	8.1	*
February	48.8	45.9	44.2	1.7	2.9	6.0	7.8	*
March	48.7	45.6	44.0	1.6	3.1	6.4	8.3	*
April	48.7	45.7	44.1	1.6	3.0	6.2	7.6	*
May	47.9	45.3	43.8	1.5	2.6	5.5	7.7	*
June	48.9	45.7	44.2	1.5	3.2	6.5	8.4	*
July	48.7	45.7	44.4	1.3	3.0	6.2	8.5	*
August	48.7	45.8	44.3	1.5	2.9	5.9	8.4	*
September	49.9	47.2	45.8	1.4	2.7	5.4	7.7	*
October	50.4	47.7	46.1	1.6	2.7	5.5	7.5	*
November	50.6	47.9	46.3	1.6	2.7	5.4	7.3	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. R: Revised
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*
Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1975 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Table XIII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

November 1976

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1976	Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975	Nov. 1976	Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975	Nov. 1976	Oct. 1976	Nov. 1975
TOTAL PRIVATE	$176.44	$177.79	$165.34	35.5	35.7	36.1	4.97	4.98	4.58
MANUFACTURING	256.87	258.92	205.69	41.7	42.1	36.6	6.16	6.15	5.62
Durable Goods	251.77	252.78	204.27	42.6	42.7	36.3	5.91	5.92	5.63
Primary Metal Industries	283.20	287.52	254.72	40.4	40.1	39.8	7.01	7.17	6.40
Nondurable Goods	239.99	241.72	208.13	39.8	40.9	37.3	6.03	5.91	5.58
Food and Kindred Products	224.41	229.82	188.48	41.1	43.2	38.0	5.46	5.32	4.96
MINING	320.61	317.84	280.57	44.1	43.9	42.9	7.27	7.24	6.54
Metal Mining	312.75	312.75	270.75	41.7	41.7	39.7	7.50	7.50	6.82
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	332.14	350.17	294.09	39.4	41.1	36.9	8.43	8.52	7.97
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	276.64	273.77	260.83	41.6	40.8	41.0	6.65	6.71	6.27
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	248.62	249.02	232.07	40.1	40.1	39.4	6.20	6.21	5.89
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	140.88	141.75	132.12	34.7	35.0	36.0	4.06	4.05	3.67
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	125.65	124.91	122.84	35.9	36.1	37.0	3.50	3.46	3.32
SERVICES	107.22	107.28	105.30	29.7	29.8	32.3	3.61	3.60	3.26

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table XIV

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

November 1976

	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Oct. 1976	Sept. 1976	Oct. 1975	Oct. 1976	Sept. 1976	Oct. 1975	Oct. 1976	Sept. 1976	Oct. 1975	Oct. 1976	Sept. 1976	Oct. 1975	Oct. 1976	Sept. 1976	Oct. 1975
MANUFACTURING	4.4	5.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	4.4	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0
Durable Goods	2.0	3.5	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.3	4.5	3.6	1.2	3.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.8	1.3	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.7	4.4	4.3	3.6	2.8	3.3	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.7
MINING	1.8	5.3	4.9	.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.1	7.1	1.8	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.9	2.7
Metal Mining	1.2	.9	1.1	.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	5.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	4.2

* *Less than .05.*
Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Series began January 1959.

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggregate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	NOV 1976	NOV 1975	Year to Date 1976	Year to Date 1975
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	30	18	280	266
MINING	8	12	104	65
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37	32	501	328
MANUFACTURING	4	8	131	99
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	11	3	106	64
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61	47	696	535
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	34	22	271	204
SERVICES	77	58	956	881
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	11	0	32	2
STATE TOTAL	273	200	3077	2444

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS NOV 1976	NOV 1975	Year to Date 1976	1975
STATE OF MONTANA	273	200	3077	2444
GREAT FALLS SMSA	26	12	274	219
BILLINGS SMSA	44	30	519	368
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	18	14	232	176
Beaverhead	6	4	33	38
Deer Lodge	1	1	28	20
Granite	0	0	6	3
Madison	2	1	24	22
Powell	0	0	20	12
Silver Bow	9	8	121	81
BOZEMAN LMA	22	26	258	220
Gallatin	17	23	213	182
Meagher	0	0	6	5
Park	5	3	39	33
GLASGOW LMA	15	8	129	100
Daniels	3	1	29	23
Phillips	0	0	5	14
Roosevelt	5	5	36	32
Sheridan	3	1	23	14
Valley	4	1	36	17
GLENDIVE LMA	8	9	95	101
Dawson	7	3	30	44
Garfield	0	0	6	9
McCone	1	4	13	14
Prairie	0	0	7	4
Richland	0	2	38	29
Wibaux	0	0	1	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	5	7	81	70
Big Horn	0	5	18	35
Carbon	2	1	26	11
Stillwater	0	1	17	14
Sweet Grass	3	0	20	10

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS NOV 1976	NOV 1975	Year to Date 1976	1975
HAVRE LMA	11	7	107	81
Blaine	3	4	16	20
Hill	6	3	75	56
Liberty	2	0	16	5
HELENA LMA	20	14	210	161
Broadwater	0	0	12	8
Jefferson	0	1	10	17
Lewis and Clark	20	13	188	136
KALISPELL LMA	29	17	374	263
Flathead	21	10	246	181
Lake	6	5	80	54
Lincoln	2	2	48	28
LEWISTOWN LMA	9	1	63	48
Fergus	4	0	36	33
Golden Valley	0	0	4	0
Judith Basin	1	0	2	1
Musselshell	1	1	13	9
Petroleum	0	0	2	0
Wheatland	3	0	6	5
MILES CITY LMA	15	8	147	112
Carter	4	0	10	4
Custer	4	0	69	49
Fallon	4	3	19	18
Powder River	0	2	12	7
Rosebud	3	3	34	29
Treasure	0	0	3	5
MISSOULA LMA	33	32	441	408
Mineral	0	1	14	8
Missoula	27	29	326	315
Ravalli	3	2	52	50
Sanders	3	0	49	35
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	15	147	117
Chouteau	2	1	20	13
Glacier	4	6	39	37
Pondera	4	1	35	29
Teton	4	4	29	18
Toole	4	3	24	20

Source of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

MONTANA

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1975

Table C
MARCH 1976

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1974	Percent Change 1974-1975
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	308.9	309.6	316.6	320.3	327.9	349.1	346.9	350.9	340.2	332.6	330.0	326.2	329.9	322.6	2.3
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	28.9	31.4	29.3	28.0	23.6	29.4	25.6	23.0	22.5	24.2	26.5	29.7	26.8	21.6	24.1
Percent of Labor Force[1/]	*9.4*	*10.2*	*9.2*	*8.7*	*7.2*	*8.4*	*7.4*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*7.3*	*8.0*	*9.1*	*8.1*	*6.7*	-
3. EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL	280.0	278.2	287.3	292.3	304.3	319.7	321.3	327.9	317.7	308.4	303.5	296.5	303.1	301.0	.7
(a) Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Adjusted for Dual Job Holders (Residence Data)	224.9	223.0	227.6	229.9	235.7	245.9	245.6	247.6	247.8	243.3	242.5	240.9	237.9	235.2	1.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY (Establishment data)	226.9	225.0	229.6	231.8	237.9	248.1	247.8	250.0	249.8	245.6	244.7	243.0	240.0	235.9	1.7
MANUFACTURING	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.4	21.0	22.7	23.5	23.9	23.6	23.3	22.4	22.2	22.2	24.3	-8.6
Durable Goods	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.5	14.8	15.5	15.9	15.8	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.2	15.8	-10.1
24 Lumber and Wood Products	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.5	8.5	9.2	9.9	9.8	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.2	9.3	-11.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	-2.9
Other Durable Goods	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	-12.9
Nondurable Goods	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.5	-5.9
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	-9.8
27 Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	-7.1
NONMANUFACTURING	205.3	204.2	209.1	211.4	216.9	225.4	224.3	226.1	226.2	222.3	222.3	220.8	217.8	211.6	2.9
Mining	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.7	7.5	-10.7
10 Metal Mining	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.1	-24.4
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Nonmetal Mining	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	14.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0
Contract Construction	10.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	12.3	13.8	14.6	14.9	14.6	14.1	13.3	11.4	12.4	13.8	-10.1
15 General Building Contractors	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.4	-9.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.4	-17.6
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	-6.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.9	19.6	19.9	20.2	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.6	-2.0
40 Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	-6.2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	-3.3
48 & 49 Comun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	2.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.4	54.3	56.5	57.8	59.4	61.1	61.9	62.9	62.5	60.4	60.2	61.3	59.5	59.1	.7
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	0
Retail Trade	43.8	42.8	44.8	46.0	47.6	49.2	49.8	50.7	50.4	48.4	48.3	49.6	47.6	47.2	.8
55 & 56 Ret. Gen. Merch., Apparel, Accessories	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.5	8.2	9.0	2.5
54 Food Stores	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	-1.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.7	-6.9
58 Eating and Drinking Places	12.9	12.7	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.1	16.6	16.8	16.3	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.3	4.9
52,57,59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furniture, Misc	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.0	10.7	9.9	9.7	2.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.0	2.0
Services	42.2	42.5	43.6	43.8	44.4	46.4	47.1	47.6	46.6	44.8	44.6	45.3	44.9	43.4	3.5
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.2	7.6	7.7	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.0	-1.7
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	-3.8
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	3.6
Other Services	20.9	21.2	21.8	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.6	23.2	22.3	21.1	5.7
Government	61.6	63.0	63.5	63.9	64.9	67.3	63.5	63.5	65.6	66.7	68.4	67.2	64.9	58.2	11.5
91 Federal Government	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.9	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.4	14.4	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.0	9.2
Total State and Local Government	48.6	50.2	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.5	47.7	47.5	50.2	52.3	54.1	53.7	50.7	45.2	12.2
92 State Government	18.0	18.7	19.1	19.6	18.2	18.4	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.9	19.4	19.6	18.5	17.2	7.6
93 Local Government	30.0	31.5	31.5	32.1	32.3	33.1	30.4	30.4	32.4	33.4	34.7	34.1	32.2	28.0	15.0
(b) ALL OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT[2/]	28.3	27.8	29.5	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.5	33.1	31.5	31.1	31.8	30.5	30.9	30.7	.7
(c) AGRICULTURE	26.8	27.4	30.2	32.9	37.0	40.8	42.2	47.2	38.4	34.0	29.2	25.1	34.3	35.1	-2.3
4. Persons involved in labor/management disputes[3/]	*	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	*	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	*	*
5. Insured Unemployment (UI)	16.6	17.8	16.6	16.4	13.4	14.2	13.1	12.1	11.8	13.0	14.5	17.2	14.7	10.4	41.3
Percent of Insured Labor Force	*9.8*	*10.6*	*9.8*	*9.5*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.1*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*7.3*	*8.1*	*9.6*	*8.3*	*5.9*	-

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1975 Benchmarks. Establishment Series began January 1964 Residence Series began January 1970.
2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households.
3/ Non-Additive - Included in line (a). * Under 50. Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

MONTANA

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1976
(Preliminary Estimates - First Eleven Months)

Table C
DECEMBER 1976

(In Thousands)

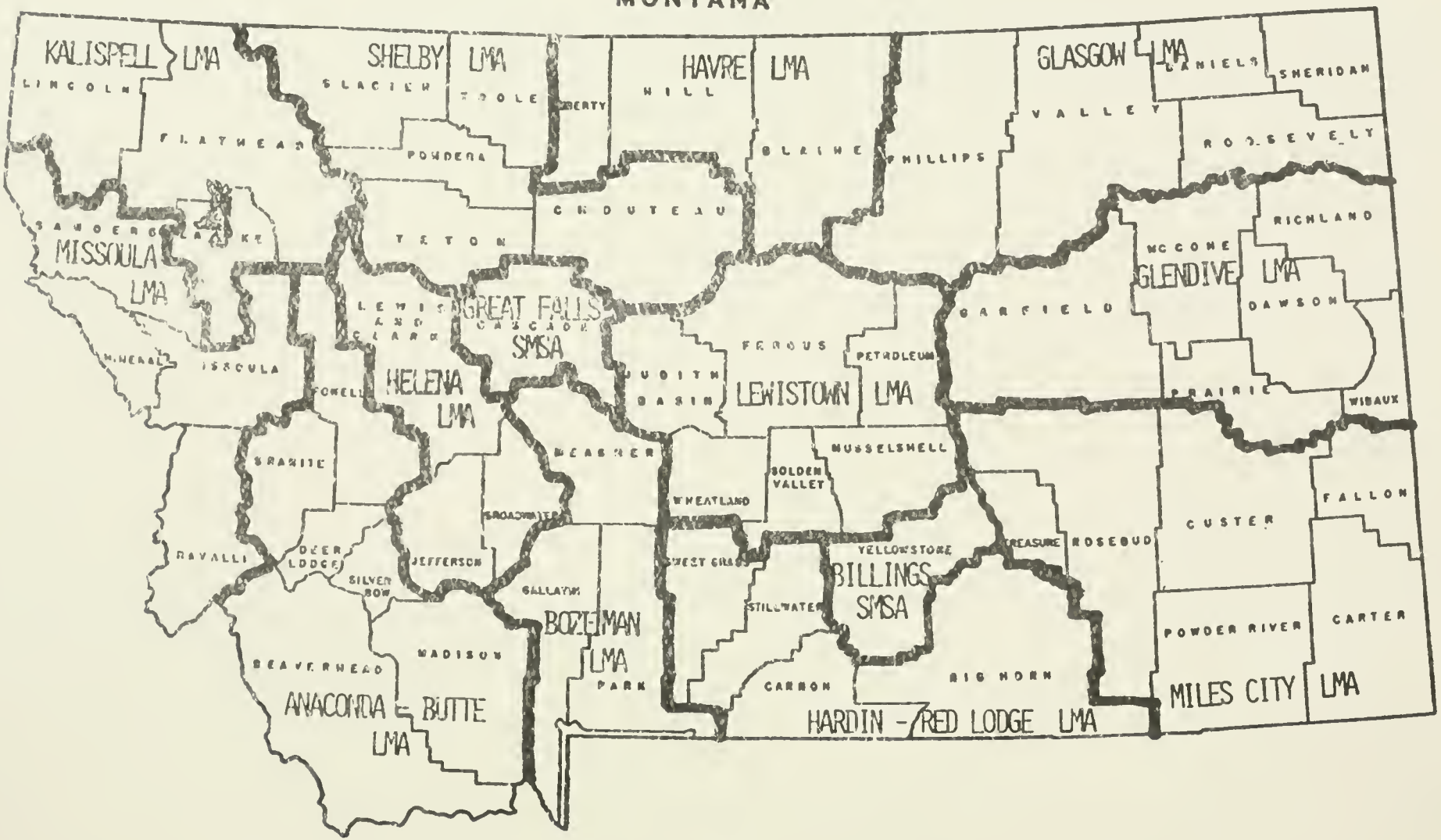
INDUSTRY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	11 Month Average 1976	Average 1975	Percent Change 1975-1976
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	324.8	323.6	328.3	328.6	330.4	343.0	341.6	341.4	330.1	329.0	328.8	331.8	330.5	.4
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	33.6	31.5	31.0	25.8	22.3	28.9	26.3	23.4	20.2	21.0	23.3	26.1	26.9	-3.0
Percent of Labor Force[1]	*10.3*	*9.7*	*9.4*	*7.9*	*6.8*	*8.4*	*7.7*	*6.9*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*7.1*	*7.9*	*8.1*	-
3. EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL	291.2	292.1	297.3	302.8	308.1	314.1	315.3	318.0	309.9	308.0	305.5	305.7	303.6	.7
(a) Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Adjusted for Dual Job Holders (Residence Data)	233.2	234.0	236.2	238.2	239.9	241.2	242.9	241.9	243.8	244.5	245.4	240.1	237.9	.9
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY (Establishment Data)	235.3	236.1	238.3	240.5	242.3	243.6	245.2	244.1	246.2	246.6	247.7	242.4	240.0	1.0
MANUFACTURING	21.9	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.7	23.7	23.1	23.1	23.6	23.3	22.6	22.2	1.8
Durable Goods	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.2	1.4
24 Lumber and Wood Products	6.2	6.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	3.5
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	-3.1
Other Durable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	0
Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.0	2.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.7	2.6
27 Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	8.3
Other Nondurable Goods	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0
NONMANUFACTURING	213.4	214.3	216.8	218.7	220.3	220.9	221.9	220.9	223.0	223.2	224.4	219.8	217.8	.9
Mining	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	-13.6
10 Metal Mining	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	-34.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Nonmetal Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.9
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	-5.3
Contract Construction	10.0	10.2	10.3	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.3	12.4	-8.9
15 General Building Contractors	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.9	-20.0
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	0
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	-2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.4	19.2	1.0
40 Railroad Transportation	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	0
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	1.7
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	2.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	57.6	57.4	58.3	59.3	59.6	60.2	60.8	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.6	59.6	59.5	.2
Wholesale Trade	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	11.9	2.5
Retail Trade	46.1	45.4	46.4	47.3	47.5	48.0	48.4	48.3	48.0	48.0	48.1	47.4	47.6	-.4
53 & 56 Ret. Gen. Merch., Apparel, Accessories	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	1.2
54 Food Stores	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	1.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	-2.5
58 Eating and Drinking Places	14.0	13.7	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0	-.7
52,57,59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip.,Furniture,Misc.	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	-1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	3.8
Services	44.7	44.8	45.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	46.8	46.9	47.4	46.9	47.0	46.0	44.9	2.4
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.9	-5.4
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.2	4.7
Other Services	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.6	23.2	22.9	23.3	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.3	3.1
Government	65.7	66.9	67.5	67.6	68.4	67.8	65.9	64.5	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.9	64.9	3.0
91 Federal Government	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.2	-2.9
Total State and Local Government	52.4	53.7	54.3	54.1	54.6	53.3	51.4	49.7	51.1	53.7	54.7	53.1	50.7	4.6
92 State Government	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.6	18.5	5.6
93 Local Government	33.2	34.2	34.6	34.4	35.0	33.7	31.5	30.3	32.5	34.2	35.0	33.5	32.2	3.9
(b) ALL OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT[2]	29.2	29.3	29.6	29.6	31.1	31.8	32.3	31.4	30.5	30.6	30.9	30.6	30.9	-1.0
(c) AGRICULTURE	28.8	28.8	31.5	35.0	37.1	41.1	40.1	44.7	35.6	32.9	29.2	35.0	34.6	.6
4. Persons involved in labor/management disputes[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	*	*
5. Insured Unemployment (UI)	19.6	17.8	17.7	16.5	13.7	16.0	15.3	14.9	12.5	12.3	14.1	15.5	14.7	5.4
Percent of Insured Labor Force	*11.1*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*9.2*	*8.0*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.2*	*8.3*	-

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. * *Under 50.* *Revised to 1976 Benchmarks.*
2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households.
3/ Non-Additive - Included in Line (a). *Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.*

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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P. O. Box 1728
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Employment Service maintains 23 local employment offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.